

ANNIHILATED.

Complete Destruction of
Cervera's Fleet.

IT TRIES TO ESCAPE.

Every Ship Captured or De-
stroyed by Our Shells.

CERVERA A PRISONER.

But He Made a Very Gallant
Fight Indeed.

OUR LOSS, ONE MAN KILLED

Enemy's Loss Several Hun-
dred Killed and Drowned.

WE TAKE 1,300 PRISONERS.

Among These the Gray-Haired
Spanish Commander.

SANTIAGO MUST SURRENDER.

Failing to Do So, Bombard-
ment Will Begin To-Day.

FIRING WILL OPEN AT NOON.

Women, Children, and Other Non-
Combatants Must Be Removed.

OUR MEN IN HIGH SPIRITS.

Army Bands Playing "There'll Be a
Hot Time in Old Town To-Night."

CONGRATULATIONS FROM M'KINLEY.

Miles Telegraphs Shafter That He Will
Soon Join Him With Reinforcements.

SPANISH DASH UNEXPECTED.

Not a Spanish Ship, However, Gets
Away from Our Fleet.

A FOURTH-OF-JULY PRESENT.

This, Sampson Says, is What His
Fleet Offers the Nation—Spanish
Prisoners Take Things Coolly, Roll
Cigarettes, and Play Cards.WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secre-
tary of the Navy has received the
following:"Playa del Este, via Haiti, July 4,
3:15 P. M.—Siboney, July 3,
"To Secretary of Navy:3:15 A. M.—The fleet under my com-
mand offers the nation as a Fourth-
of-July present the destruction of
the whole of Cervera's fleet. It at-
tempted to escape at 9:30 A. M., and
at 2 P. M. the last, the Cristobal
Colon, had run ashore, sixty miles
west of Santiago, and has let down
her colors. The Infanta Maria
Teresa, Oquendo, and Vizcaya were
forced ashore, burned and blown
up within twenty miles of Santiago;
the Furor and Pluton were destroy-
ed within four miles of the port.
Loss, one killed and two wounded;
Enemy's loss probably several
hundred from gun-fire, explosions,
and drowning. About 1,300 pris-
oners, including Admiral Cervera.
The man killed was George H.Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brook-
lyn."WHOLE FLEET GONE.
Down at the Bottom of the Carri-
bean Sea.(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
TEN MILES WEST OF THE EN-
TRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SAN-
TIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 3, 4 P.
M., by the Associated Press Dispatch-
Boat Wanda, to PORT ANTONIO, Mon-
day morning, July 4, via KINGSTON,
JAMAICA, July 4.—4:35 A. M.—Admiral
Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored
cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante
Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Vi-
caya and two torpedo-boat-destroyers,
the Furor and the Pluton, which had
been held in the harbor of Santiago de
Cuba for six weeks past by the com-
bined squadrons of Rear-Admiral Sam-
pson and Commodore Schley, lies to-day
at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off
the southern coast of Cuba.CERVERA A PRISONER.
The Spanish Admiral is a prisoner of
war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester
(formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Cor-
sair), and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish of-
ficers and sailors, all of whom escaped the
frightful carnage caused by the shells
from the American warships, are also
held as prisoners of war by the United
States navy.DONS MADE THE BEST OF IT.
The Spaniards, when they found they
would be permitted to live, adapted them-
selves comfortably to the situation, rolled
their cigarettes, and began playing
cards among themselves.The American victory is complete,
and, according to the best in-
formation obtainable at this time, the
American vessels were practically un-
touched, and only one man was killed,
though the ships were subjected to the
heavy fire of the Spanish all the time the
battle lasted.GALLANT SPANISH DASH.
Admiral Cervera made as gallant a
dash for liberty and for the preservation
of his ships this morning as has ever oc-
curred in the history of naval warfare.
In the face of overwhelming odds, with
nothing before him but inevitable de-
struction or surrender, if he remained any
longer in the trap in which the American
fleet held him, he made a bold dash from
the harbor at the time the Americans
least expected him to do so, and fighting
every inch of his way, even when his ship
was ablaze and sinking, he tried to es-
cape the doom which was written on the
muzzle of every American gun trained
upon his vessels.The Americans saw him the moment
he left the harbor, and commenced their
work of destruction immediately. For an
hour or two they followed the flying
Spaniards to the westward along the
shore line, sending shot after shot into
their blazing hulls, tearing great holes in
their steel sides, and covering their decks
with the blood of the killed and wounded.SPANISH FIGHT WELL.
At no time did the Spaniards show any
indication that they intended to do other-
wise than fight to the last. They showed
no signals to surrender, even when their
ships commenced to sink, and the great
clouds of smoke pouring from their sides
showed they were on fire. But they turned
their vessels toward the shore, less than
a mile away, and ran them on the beach
and rocks, where their destruction was
soon completed. The officers and men on
board then escaped to the shore as well
as they could, with the assistance of
boats sent from the American men-of-
war, and threw themselves upon the
mercy of their captors, who not only ex-
tended to them the gracious hand of
American chivalry, but sent them a guard
to protect them from the murderous
bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the
bush on the hillside, eager to rush down
and attack the unarmed, defeated, but
valorous foe.RAIN OF SHELLS.
One after another the Spanish ships
became the victims of the awful rain of
shells which the American battleships,
cruisers, and gunboats poured upon them,
and two hours after the first of the fleet
had started out of Santiago harbor their
cruisers and two torpedo-boat-destroyers
were lying on the shore, ten to fifteen
miles west of Morro Castle, pounding to
pieces, smoke and flame pouring from
every part of them, and covering the en-
tire coast line with a mist which could
be seen for miles. Heavy explosions of
ammunition occurred every few minutes,
sending curls of dense white smoke a
hundred feet in the air, and causing a
shower of broken iron and steel to fall
in the water on every side.The bluffs on the coast line echoed with
the roar of every explosion, and the
Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper
into the sand, or else the rocks ground
their hulls to pieces as they rolled or
pitched forward or sideways, with every
wave that washed upon them from the
open sea.CERVERA'S ESCAPE.
Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore
in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the as-
sistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa,
and as soon as he touched the beach he
surrendered himself and his command to
Lieutenant Morton, and asked to be taken
on board the Gloucester, which was the
only American vessel near him at the
time, with several of his officers, includ-
ing the captain of the flagship.The Spanish admiral, who was wounded
in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester,
and was received at the gangway by her
commander, Lieutenant-Commander Rich-
ard Wainwright, who grasped the hand
of the gray-bearded admiral and said to
him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon havingmade as gallant a fight as was ever wit-
nessed on the sea."
Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright then
placed his cabin at the disposal of the
Spanish officers.THE COLON—WHERE IS SHE?
At that time the Spanish flagship and
four other Spanish vessels had been
aground and burning for two hours, and
the only one of the escaping fleet which
could not be seen at this point was the
Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls
of smoke far down on the western horizon
showed the fate that was awaiting her.
The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of
the Spanish ships, and she soon obtained
a lead over the others after leaving the
harbor, and escaped the effect of the
shots which destroyed the other vessels.
She steamed away at great speed, with
the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and
several other ships in pursuit, all of them
firing at her constantly, and receiving fire
themselves from her after-guns. There
was no possibility whatever for her es-
cape, and while her fate is not definitely
known, at this hour, it can be readily
imagined, from the words of Captain
Evans, of the Iowa, who returned from
the westward with 300 prisoners from the
Vizcaya just as the Associated Press dis-
patch-boat was leaving the Spanish flag-
ship.In answer to an inquiry, he shouted
through the megaphone:
"I left the Cristobal Colon far to the
westward an hour ago, and the Oregon
was giving her hell. She has undoubtedly
gone down with the others, and we
will have a Fourth-of-July celebration in
Santiago to-morrow."
NOT AN AMERICAN SHIP STRUCK.
Captain Evans, who had been in the
thick of the engagement up to the time
he took the Vizcaya's officers and crew
from the shore, said that to the best of
his knowledge not one American ship
had been struck.The torpedo-boat Ericsson, which also
returned from the westward at about the
same time, made a similar report, saying
it was believed no man was injured on
board the American ships, though another
report had it that one man was killed on
board the Brooklyn, which could not be
verified as this dispatch was sent.SPANISH LOSS GREAT.
There are no means of telling now what
the Spanish loss was, but it is believed to
have been very heavy, as the prisoners in
custody report their decks strewn with
dead and wounded in great numbers, and
besides, there is a statement that many
bodies could be seen fastened to pieces of
wreckage floating in the sea after the
fight was over. A large number of the
Spanish wounded were removed to the
American ships.SAMPSON SURPRISED.
There can be no doubt that Admiral
Cervera's plan to escape from Santiago
harbor was entirely unexpected by Ad-
miral Sampson, and the best evidence of
this is the fact that when the Spanish
vessels were seen coming out of the har-
bor the flagship New York was seven
miles away, steaming to the eastward
toward Juraguá, the military base, nine
miles east of Morro.The New York was out of the fight al-
together at every stage, but she immedi-
ately put about and followed the others.POUNDED INTO HULKS.
Spanish Ships Crushed by Ameri-
can Shot and Shell.
NEW YORK, July 4.—The New York
Herald has received from its correspond-
ents at Santiago the following details of
the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet:Three of the Spanish cruisers that were
bottled up in Santiago harbor and two
torpedo-boat-destroyers were pounded
into hopeless hulks by the guns of Admiral
Sampson's fleet on Sunday, in a vain at-
tempt to escape from the harbor. The
vessels were beached in a last effort to
save as many of the lives of the crews
as possible.Admiral Cervera, on board the Cristobal
Colon, headed his fleet in an attempt to
get away at about half past 9 o'clock.
So little were the Americans expecting
the dash that the flagship New York was
cruising up the coast to the east, and re-
turned only in time to see the finish of
the fight, and to fire a shot or two at the
torpedo-boat-destroyers.The Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, Massachu-
setts, Texas, Brooklyn, and converted
yacht Gloucester, formerly the Corsair,
formed in position to give battle as soon
as the Colon was sighted rounding the
wreck of the Merrimack. The American
vessels did not open fire at once; they
waited until Cervera's ships were out of
range of Morro's guns before giving bat-
tle. Cervera headed to the west, the
Colon in the lead, followed by the Vi-
caya and Oquendo and the destroyers,
all firing rapidly.A HURRICANE OF SHELLS.
All of the American battleships opened
fire at once, and the Spanish were soon
in a hurricane of shot and shell, but the
Colon kept on bravely until, when ten
miles to the westward of Morro Castle,
Admiral Cervera turned his vessel to the
shore and beached her. She was blazing
in a score of places, but her guns kept at
work, and the white flag never showed
until she was completely disabled.
The Oquendo and Vizcaya were op-
posed to the Iowa, Texas, and Indiana,
and went down to defeat with fearful
swiftness, covering only about half the
distance made by the Colon before their
captains ran them ashore. Their
crews fought with desperate bravery,
but their courage was no match for
the courage of our men,
added to their superb gunnery. The
Spanish shell went wild for the most
part, but the American gun-fire was
so

NOW FOR SANTIAGO.

Surrender of the City Demanded and
Curtly Refused.

BOMBARDMENT TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

Shafter Has Given Due Notice to All
Non-Combatants to Withdraw

AMERICAN COMMANDER CONFIDENT.

He Cables That He Feels Himself Entire
Master of the Situation.

GEN. PANDO'S REINFORCEMENTS.

They Will Be Unable, It Appears, to
Reach the City—Our Men Continuein High Spirits—Spanish Sav-
agery.WASHINGTON, July 4.—Following
is the correspondence of General
Shafter's demanding the surrender
of Santiago:"Playa del Este, July 4, 1898.
"Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.:"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
July 3d."The following is my demand for
the surrender of the city of San-
tiago:"Headquarters United States Forces,
Near San Juan River, Cuba;
July 3, 1898, 8:30 A. M."To the Commanding General of the
Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba:"Sir,—I shall be obliged, unless you
surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba,
Please inform the citizens of for-
eign countries, and all women and
children that they should leave the
city before 10 o'clock to-morrow
morning. Very respectfully,"Your obedient servant,
"W. R. SHAFTER,
"Major-General U. S. A."TORAL'S STOUT REPLY.
Following is the Spanish reply,
which Colonel Dorst has just re-
turned at 6:30 P. M.:"Santiago de Cuba, 2 P. M.,
July 3, 1898."His Excellency, the General Com-
manding Forces of the United
States, San Juan River:"Sir,—I have the honor to reply to
your communication of to-day, writ-
ten at 8:30 A. M. and received at 1 P.
M., demanding the surrender of this
city; in the contrary case an-
nouncing to me that you will bom-
bard this city, and that I advise the
foreigners, women, and children
that they must leave the city before
10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It
is my duty to say to you that this
city will not surrender; but I will
inform the foreign consuls and in-
habitants of the contents of your
message. Very respectfully,"JOSE TORAL,
"Commander-in-Chief, Fourth
Corps."

CONSULS ASK DELAY.

"The British, Portuguese, Chinese,
and Norwegian consuls have come
to my line with Colonel Dorst. They
ask if non-combatants can occupy
the town of Caney and railroad
points, and ask until 10 o'clock of
the 5th instant before the city is
fired on. They claim that there are
between 15,000 and 20,000 people—
many of them old—who will leave.
They ask if I can supply them with
food, which I cannot do for want of
transportation to Caney, which is
fifteen miles from my landing. The
following is my reply:

RESPIRE TILL TO-DAY.

"The Commanding General, Span-
ish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:
"Sir,—In consideration of the re-
quest of the consuls and officers in
your city for delay in carrying out
my intention to fire on the city, and
in the interest of the poor women
and children, who will suffer very
greatly by their hasty and enforceddeparture from the city, I have the
honor to announce that I will delay
such action, solely in their interest,
until noon of the 5th, provided that
during the interval your forces
make no demonstration whatever
upon those of my own."I am, with great respect, your
obedient servant."W. R. SHAFTER,
"Major-General, U. S. V."

"Major-General Commanding."

SPANISH GENERAL KILLED.

Linares's Arm Broken—Pando Near
City, But Will Be Stopped.WASHINGTON, July 4.—General Miles
has received the following telegram from
General Shafter, dated Playa del Este,
July 3d:"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.
"Killed a Spanish general in affair at
Caney, and a large number of officers and
men, who are still unburied. General
Linares's arm broken. My demand for
surrender of Santiago still being consid-
ered by the Spanish authorities. Pando
has arrived near break in railroad with
his advance. I think he will be stopped."Also, the following from Assistant-Ad-
jutant-General Wagner, at same place
and time: "Pando six miles north, with
5,000. Garcia opposes with 3,000. Lawton
can support Garcia and prevent junction."MILES CONGRATULATES ARMY.
General Miles sent the following dis-
patch to General Shafter before the news
of the destruction of the fleet:"Headquarters of the Army,
"Washington, D. C., July 3, 1898."General Shafter, Playa del Este, Cuba:
"Accept my hearty congratulations on the
record made of magnificent fortitude,
gallantry, and sacrifice, displayed in the
desperate fighting of the troops before
Santiago. I realize the hardships, diffi-
culties, and sufferings, and am proud
that amid those terrible scenes the troops
illustrated such fearless and patriotic de-
votion to the welfare of our common
country and flag. Whatever the results
to follow their unsurpassed deeds of
valor, the past is already a gratifying
chapter of history. I expect to be with
you within one week, with strong rein-
forcement.""MILES,
"Major-General Commanding."SHAFTER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
General Shafter's reply is as follows:"Playa, July 4, 1898.
"Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Com-
manding the Army of the United States,
Washington, D. C.:"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
"Near Santiago, July 3, 1898."I thank you in the name of the gallant
men I have the honor to command for
the splendid tribute of praise which you
have accorded them. They bore them-
selves as American soldiers always have
done. Your telegram will be published at
the head of each regiment in the morn-
ing. I feel that I am master of the situ-
ation, and can hold the enemy for any
length of time. I am delighted to know
that you are coming, but you may see for
yourself the obstacles which this army
had to overcome. My only regret is the
great number of gallant souls who have
given their lives for our country's cause.""SHAFTER."
WILL PRESENT A FLAG.
Also, the following:"New York, July 3, 1898.
"General Nelson A. Miles, Washington,
D. C.:"I beg permission to present, when pos-
sible, a Star-Spangled Banner to the
Twenty-first Infantry heroes, whose
singing of the national anthem, in the
jaws of death, thrills the very soul.
(Signed) "EMILY H. R. McLEAN,
"Mrs. DONALD McLEAN."SHAFTER'S DEMAND ON TORAL.
It is Curtly and Emphatically Re-
fused.(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
OFF JURAGUA, ON BOARD THE AS-
SOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH-BOAT
DANDY, Sunday, July 3, 10 P. M., via
PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA, and
KINGSTON, July 4, 12:45 P. M.—General
Shafter to-day demanded the instant and
unconditional surrender of Santiago de
Cuba. The Spanish commander curtly and
emphatically refused.The American general, in sending his
demand, warned all foreign residents out
of the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow
morning (July 4th), at which hour the
bombardment would, he said, begin.The only notice General Linares took
was to announce that no Cubans were
permitted to leave to-morrow.This evening Lieutenant-Colonel Astor,
of General Shafter's staff, was informed
by a courier that the Spanish generals
were considering terms of surrender. The
courier's report, however, is altogether
unconfirmed, and is discredited by Gen-
eral Shafter.SHAFTER CAN NOW BE DELIBER-
ATE.To-night the men are anxious for a
general engagement on the Fourth of
July, but the officers do not expect it.
The general belief is that the crushing of
Admiral Cervera's fleet entirely changes
the situation. Now that Admiral Sampson
can enter the harbor, and the army and
navy can make a combined attack on the
city, it is not believed that General Shafter
will make a decisive move until that
question is definitely settled.
Admiral Sampson and General Shafter
had arranged for a conference this morn-
ing, and an escort of cavalry was at the
dock here awaiting Admiral Sampson
and his staff. Admiral Cervera's dash for
liberty compelled the New York to leave
the harbor and rush to the scene of con-
flict. The conference was interrupted towipe out the Spanish fleet, but will doubt-
less be resumed.
PANDO REACHES SANTIAGO.
General Pando, with 5,000 reinforce-
ments, reached Santiago at noon to-day.
General Calixto Garcia refusing to make
an effort to stop him, saying that the
Spanish force was too large for him to
engage.The army is half mad with delight over
the crushing of the Spanish fleet.REDUCED RATES
To Washington and Return via
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac
R. R., Account National Educa-
tional Association.On July 4th to 7th, inclusive, the Rich-
mond, Fredericksburg and Potomac rail-
road will sell round trip tickets of iron-
clad signature form to Washington, D.
C., and return at rate of one fare for
the round trip, plus \$2 membership fee,
account of National Educational Asso-
ciation. Round trip from Richmond, in-
cluding membership fee, \$5.50.
For particulars as to limit and exten-
sion of limit apply to Richmond Transfer
Company, 905 east Main street; Ticket
Agent, Byrd-Street Station, or C. A. Tay-
lor, Traffic Manager.Eighth Annual Reunion United Con-
federate Veterans, Atlanta, Ga.,
July 20-23, 1898.On account of this occasion the South-
ern Railway will sell tickets from all
stations on its line to Atlanta, Ga., and
return at 1 cent per mile in each direc-
tion for the round-trip. Tickets on sale
July 17th, 18th, and 19th, final limit re-
turning July 31, 1898.The rate from Richmond, Va., to At-
lanta, Ga., and return for this occasion
will be \$10.50.The Southern has most excellent sched-
ules and sleeping-car service from this
section to Atlanta, consisting of its dou-
ble daily trains, "The Washington and
Southwestern Limited" and the "United
States Fast Mail."Further information furnished by
agents Southern Railway or C. W. West-
bury, Travelling Passenger Agent, Rich-
mond, Va.International Society of Christian
Endeavor Convention, Nashville,
Tenn., July 5-12, 1898.For the above occasion the Southern
Railway will sell tickets from points on
its line to Nashville, Tenn., and return
at rate of one first-class fare for the
round-trip. Tickets will be sold July 1st
to 6th, inclusive, final limit returning July
31, 1898.By depositing ticket with agent at
Nashville on or before July 31st an ex-
tension of fifteen days can be obtained.
The Southern Railway offers double
daily service from Richmond and vicinity
to Nashville through Asheville, "Land
of the Sky" and Chattanooga.Further information cheerfully furnish-
ed by any agent Southern Railway, or
C. W. Westbury, Travelling Passenger
Agent, 320 east Main street, Richmond,
Va.The Tribby.
Nothing seems to check the large
crowds, that go to the seashore on Sun-
days, but they increase every trip, and
especially the many that go on the favor-
ite-Tribby.Last Sunday, as usual, this train left
the city with another large crowd on plea-
sure bound, and well may it be said they
found what they sought. The bathing,
both at Ocean View and Virginia Beach,
was all that could be desired, and, with
the many other attractions at these
places, the day was spent with much
pleasure. Owing to a misunderstanding
with the Ocean View company, the
through cars, as advertised, did not go
through to Ocean View, but hereafter
passengers will go through without
change, the same as they now do for Vir-
ginia Beach. Next Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.,
the "Tribby" will leave the Union Depot
for another July outing.Nature's Combination.
Taskins Mineral Water is offered to the
public, equal in taste to the celebrated
"Saratoga Vichy." It is carbonated,
hence, it is highly recommended for all
stomach, kidney, blood diseases and per-
sistent nausea, which are usually the re-
sult of an excess of acid in the system.
See advertisement this paper to-day.LEWIS W. BURWELL,
Southern Agent, 900 Main street.Bargains, Extra Fine Pianos.
Last month for cash we purchased
all the leases of a piano house which
recently failed in Richmond, and as five
of the pianos have been returned they
can be gotten on credit at what is now
due on them. For cash a good discount
will be made. The piano cost \$300 to
\$500 apiece, and will sell for about half
of their cost. All are uprights, and in
the finest possible condition. Some Rich-
mond stores would sell them as new
pianos. Full guarantee.MANLY B. RAMOS COMPANY,
119 east Broad street.Last of the Dispatch's War Map.
We desire to inform our patrons that
we will offer to them for a few days longer
the Dispatch's War Map. It is the
most condensed, and at the same time
most comprehensively pocket-map that has
ever been issued. It includes Cuba, all
the West Indies, the Philippines, east coast
of China, Korea, Japan, together with Spain,
Western Europe, and United States. Mail-
ed to any address for ten cents (10) in
coin. Stamps not received. Address:
Map Department the Richmond Dispatch,
Richmond, Va.Elks' Moonlight.
July 12th, Steamer Pocahontas. See hand-
bills for the array of talent and the
galaxy of beauty.Friday Half Holiday.
The Meyer Store, corner Foushee and
Broad, will close every Friday at 1 P. M.,
to give their employees a half holiday.Edel Tower Concentrated Fruit Juices are
made in the centre of the fruit district of sunny
Kent. Try them. PERCELL, LADD & Co. 8 1/2
Agents.For Diseases of the Liver, Stomach,
and Kidneys
the Water of the Greenbrier White Sulphur
Springs is the most valuable in America.
PERCELL, LADD & Co., Wholesale Agents.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Fore-
cast for Tuesday:For Virginia, North Carolina,
and South Carolina—Fair in
western portions; showers in eastern
portions; cooler in eastern portions; vari-
able winds.THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTER-
DAY was clear and oppressively hot
until the thunder- and rain-storm in the
afternoon, after which there was a fall
in temperature.State of thermometer:
9 A. M. 73
6 A. M. 85
12 M. 91
3 P. M. 102
6 P. M. 87
12 night 78

Mean temperature 82 1/2

A GREAT FOURTH.

It Will Be Famous in the Annals of
the Country.

CERVERA'S FLEET DESTROYED.

This Fact Reported During the Day by
Admiral Sampson.

SANTIAGO AT OUR MERCY.

It Will Be Bombarded To-Day Unless
It Surrenders.

THE LADRONES CAPTURED.

Our First Expedition to the Philip-
pine Islands Landed.

SPANISH GUNBOAT SURRENDERED.

Three or Four Hundred Prisoners
in Dewey's Hands—Watson to Start
for Spain and Camara as Soon as
Possible.WASHINGTON, July 4.—The complete
annihilation of the Spanish squadron at
Santiago and the capture of the Spanish
admiral, Cervera, with 1,300 prisoners; the
demand by General Shafter for the sur-
render of Santiago by 12 o'clock to-mor-
row, on the pain of bombardment, from
Admiral Dewey that the Ladrones
Islands had been captured, that a Span-
ish gunboat had surrendered, that a hun-
dred or more Spanish officers and men
were taken, and that our first Philippine
expedition had landed—this is in part the
thrilling record of such a Fourth of July
as has not been known since the bells of
Independence rang out the tidings of the
American freedom. It was a day when one
momentous event followed another in
constant and rapid succession, each hour
bringing forth some new feature more
startling than what had gone before. The
climax came at